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The St. Lucia quarantine board by to-day's mail furnish the following health reports, taken from last received bills of health :

Bahia, for the fourteen days prior to June 7, 3 cases, 3 deaths ; yellow fever ; 5 cases smallpox. Colon, June 6, sporadic cases of yellow fever occur from time to time. LaGuayra, June 11, clean bill of health. Port Limon, June 4, clean bill of health. Puerto Cabello, June 4, no new cases of smallpox since May 26. Pernambuco, June 13, clean bill of health. Para, June 15, 1 death from yellow fever during last fifteen days ; steamship *Lochiel* arrived at St. Lucia on 21st instant ; her captain died at Para from yellow fever, and her steward was left there ill with same disease ; 2 seamen ill on arrival with fever. Rio Janeiro, for fourteen days prior to June 4, 82 cases, 21 deaths, yellow fever. Santos, for fourteen days prior to May 24, 69 cases, 46 deaths, yellow fever. Victoria, June 3, clean bill of health.

Trinidad and St. Thomas quarantine Bahia, Cuba, Para, Rio Janeiro, Santos, and all Venezuelan ports. Grenada quarantines Rio Janeiro in addition to the places mentioned in my last letter.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JAS. SANDERSON,
Clerk, Quarantine Board.

Smallpox in Vancouver.

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE,
Port Townsend, Wash., June 28, 1898.

SIR : I have the honor to inclose a letter from the city clerk of Vancouver, British Columbia, relative to recent cases of smallpox in that city.

From another source I learn that all the cases occurred within a little over a month. It is said the first case was not recognized as such. He was to all appearances well on landing from Australia, and there was no sickness on the ship. He was taken sick a few days later and died. The undertaker and some women the first patient had visited were next attacked.

Respectfully, yours,

S. D. BROOKS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

VANCOUVER, *June 25, 1898.*

DEAR SIR : In reply to your communication *re* smallpox in this city, I may state that there were in all 9 cases. The disease is believed to have been introduced by a man coming from Australia. The date of the discovery of the last case was June 14. They were all isolated at the pesthouse, which is away from all contact with the people. Stringent and prompt measures were taken at once. The disease has now been checked.

Yours, truly,

THOS. F. MCGUIGAM,
City Clerk.

S. D. BROOKS, Esq., M. D., *Port Townsend, Wash.*

BRAZIL.

Sanitary reports from Rio—Report of mortality during 1897.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 6, 1898.*

SIR : I have the honor to transmit to you my official report for the week ended May 27. There were 381 deaths from all causes, an increase of 39 as compared with the foregoing week ; 18 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 2 ; 38 deaths from yellow fever, an increase

of 5; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as in the week before; none from whooping cough, a decrease of 1; 7 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 3, and 51 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 6.

There occurred during the week ended June 3, 316 deaths from all causes; 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 29 deaths from yellow fever, 27 deaths from different fevers, and 4 deaths from beriberi.

The more agreeable climatic conditions continue, and the state of general health shows a corresponding improvement. All the acute febrile diseases are diminishing, and the number of deaths from yellow fever decrease, although slowly.

I learned that Prof. Dr. Sanarelli required a privilege of discovery for selling his preparation of yellow fever serum. The minister of interior, informed by the sanitary authorities, has refused the application. In my report of March 16, published in No. 15 of the PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, I spoke about Sanarelli's serum.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the health of Rio de Janeiro for the year 1897:

You will find the following tables: (1) Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the year 1897; (2) Deaths, according to nationality; (3) Births in Rio de Janeiro in 1897; (4) Deaths of children; (5) Meteorological observations; (6) Ship notices.

About these I beg to make some remarks. The authorities claim sufficient authority for calculating the population of Rio de Janeiro at 750,000 for the year 1898. In the year 1897, by the same officials the population was estimated at 679,000 inhabitants. This would constitute an increase of 71,000 persons. This is rather incomprehensible, if we take into consideration that the total number of births was 13,907, and of the deaths, 14,287—equal to a decrease of 380. Of course, a considerable number of those who died here were not inhabitants (sailors, etc.). I do not know the number of persons who have left Rio, or of those newly arrived and immigrants. If the new arrivals, who, by the way, are at present less numerous than before, make up for the difference above stated, then the official estimate as to the increase of population during the last year is correct.

On the whole the year 1897 was a favorable one as regards the general state of health. In the year 1896 the mortality was 30.16 per cent, but 1897, 21.03 per cent. There died in 1897, 5,317 persons less than during 1896.

It appears that the epidemical diseases prevailed in a moderate manner. During all the year there were only 159 deaths from yellow fever, 36 from smallpox, 20 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 7 from whooping cough, 17 from diphtheria and croup, 80 from typhoid fever, and 60 from dysentery.

No case of cholera has been observed.

There died from beriberi 300 cases, an increase of 18. It shows that this sickness is a constant and increasing factor of the mortality. The most important source of mortality is represented by tuberculosis. The fatal cases from this alone constituted 16.9 per cent of all cases on record. I reserve for one of my next reports further particulars about the great extent of consumption within the population of this city.

The second important factor of the mortality is malaria. It represents 8 per cent of the total number of deaths. Compared with the foregoing year, a decrease of 1,143 cases will be observed. I have found from experience in my own private practice that malarial diseases are more rare now than in past years. The probable cause of this lies

in the improvements in the interior of the city and the gradual abolishing of the old houses. The new buildings, which are necessitated by the increase in population, have effected a general improvement of the soil, and thus diminished the prevalence of malaria.

Another group of diseases are affections of the heart and the arteries, which caused 1,722 deaths, *i. e.*, 12 per cent of the total mortality. It is known that these diseases are relatively frequent in the tropics. We observe degeneration of the heart muscle, occasioned by very different causes—valvular diseases in consequence of the great prevalence here of rheumatism in different forms, and then the consequences of syphilitical infections are observed in the form of dilatation of arteries, aneurism, and arteriosclerosis; also Bright's disease often ends with the symptoms of complicating affections of the heart.

Alcoholism figures in the tables as the cause only of 53 deaths. Indeed alcohol, especially the inferior kind, does not constitute one of the necessities of our population, as is the case in many other countries. However, this figure might be misleading. The consequences of the use of alcohol become apparent also in an indirect way by a great many organic diseases of the heart, kidneys, liver, stomach, and intestines, which are eventually fatal.

This report would become too lengthy if I should speak in detail of the other diseases. The synopsis of the tables will probably be sufficient for all demands.

It is not possible to designate the relative death rate of the deceased of the various nationalities represented here.

The mortality of the children requires some mention. The great mortality of children under one year has an important influence upon the total mortality amounting to 20 per cent.

A further sad observation is that of 100 children; 20 died before reaching one year. Alimentation is the principal cause of this unfavorable condition. Under the conditions here prevailing the chances of infants living when the mother is unable to nurse her child are very precarious. Knowledge of the most important rules of an artificial alimentation, especially as regards sterility of the milk used, are very primitive among the majority of the population. We find, therefore, among the causes of the deaths of children a percentage of 47.9 from athrepsy, besides which children often perish from stomachical and intestinal catarrh. Other causes also contributing to the great mortality of children are meningitis and broncho-pneumonia.

In this communication I lay stress upon the fact that 6.8 per cent of the deaths are produced by trismus. According to the present state of science we know that it is possible to avoid trismus by a correctly antiseptical treatment of the umbilical wound. I have an extended personal experience in this particular line, and I can state that in general the trismus happens only among the lower classes where there exists usually much filth. Then the possibility of an infection with the tetanus bacillus easily exists.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: June 2, steamship *Darlecaria*, German, for New York. June 4, bark *Safir*, Norwegian, for Pensacola; steamship *Galileo*, Belgian, for New York. June 6, schooner *Charles Dickens*, Norwegian, for Pensacola.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Acting Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Deaths in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in the year 1897.

Months	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping cough.	Diphtheria and croup.	Cholera.	Beriberi.	Typhoid fever.	Dysentery.	Malaria.	Tuberculosis.	Purulent and septic infection.
January.....	28	11				1		28	6	6	129	193	3
February.....	33	10			4			37	7	7	123	173	11
March.....	37				1	1		56	6	5	128	199	11
April.....	30	3	12					49	15	6	129	185	9
May.....	17	1			1			34	6	3	105	210	5
June.....	6			1		12		26	8	3	81	183	7
July.....	3		5	1	1	3		14	3	6	73	199	12
August.....			3			3		9	7	9	77	200	6
September.....	1	1	12		1	1		8	3	2	58	196	11
October.....	3	3	3			5		9	4	5	60	245	12
November.....	1	5			1			13	7	4	69	218	10
December.....	3	2	5			1		17	8	4	119	220	10
Total 1897.....	159	36	20	2	7	17		300	80	60	1,151	2,421	107
Total 1896.....	2,909	271	15	2	20	5		282	272		2,294	2,631	
Increase.....			5			12		118					
Decrease.....	2,750	235			13				192		1,143	210	

Months.	Cancer.	Alcoholism.	Meningitis.	Apoplexy and ramollissement of brain.	Trismus nascentium.	Heart diseases.	Diseases of the arteries.	Broncho-pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Athrepsy.	Bright's disease.	Suicide.	From all causes.
January.....	14	7	42	32	19	87	47	60	7	105	16		1,207
February.....	19	2	32	30	7	66	51	58	14	98	14	1	1,156
March.....	11	9	29	40	13	106	63	72	15	107	20	2	1,330
April.....	13	6	56	30	23	97	47	93	12	119	19	2	1,314
May.....	19	4	37	30	25	124	47	79	19	114	18	4	1,269
June.....	10	6	17	26	15	95	56	69	17	107	29	4	1,172
July.....	20	2	26	20	11	102	50	100	29	118	27		1,191
August.....	13	2	19	26	7	77	54	83	36	124	26	6	1,144
September.....	10	5	26	29	17	88	50	83	23	113	22	6	1,043
October.....	13	4	35	21	9	94	59	93	22	101	12	4	1,118
November.....	14	3	23	30	16	80	64	88	17	106	15	2	1,099
December.....	12	3	51	27	30	85	33	71	20	147	19	5	1,244
Total 1897.....	168	53	393	341	192	1,101	621	949	236	1,357	237	36	14,287
Total 1896.....													19,604
Increase.....													
Decrease.....													5,317

Mortality for the year--

1897, for 1,000..... 21.03

1896, for 1,000..... 30.16

Mortality from--

Yellow fever in 1897, for 1,000..... 0.24

Malaria fever in 1897, for 1,000..... 1.7

Tuberculosis in 1897, for 1,000..... 3.57

Percentage of deaths from--

Tuberculosis to the total mortality..... 16.9

Malaria..... 8.0

Yellow fever..... 1.1

Beriberi..... 2.1

Cancer..... 1.2

Apoplexy and ramollissement of brain..... 2.4

Heart and arterial diseases..... 12.0

Pneumonia..... 1.7

Bright's disease..... 1.8

Deaths according to nationality.

Months.	Nationality un-known.	Brazilians.	Portuguese.	Italians.	Spaniards.	Germans.	British.	French.	Other Europeans.	English speaking Americans.	Spanish Americans.	Turkish Arabians.	Other Asiatics.	Africans.
January.....	17	894	198	20	28	2	5	8	12	.....	4	1	2	16
February.....	24	844	170	19	44	6	2	10	12	2	1	.....	2	20
March.....	21	979	215	33	42	6	7	4	4	1	2	.....	3	11
April.....	18	996	192	28	34	7	4	7	5	.....	5	4	.....	14
May.....	20	978	187	23	17	7	1	4	8	2	1	1	2	18
June.....	16	897	167	21	25	2	5	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	27
July.....	17	893	170	24	40	1	4	5	5	1	1	1	2	28
August.....	18	856	160	18	36	1	3	12	4	.....	7	1	1	27
September.....	12	777	181	15	19	3	2	3	3	.....	3	1	3	21
October.....	20	820	185	19	26	2	.....	10	2	.....	4	1	1	28
November.....	2	861	156	22	21	4	.....	10	2	1	3	.....	1	16
December.....	9	988	171	19	17	2	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	20
Total.....	194	10,783	2,152	261	349	43	34	82	68	9	33	14	19	246

Births in Rio de Janeiro in 1897.

Months.	Legitimate.			Illegitimate.			Total births.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
January, February, and March.....	1,400	1,336	2,736	372	420	792	3,528
April, May, and June.....	1,487	1,469	2,956	414	452	866	3,822
July, August, and September.....	1,342	1,368	2,710	390	391	781	3,491
October, November, and December.....	1,244	1,129	2,373	350	343	693	3,066
Total.....	5,473	5,302	10,775	1,526	1,606	3,132	13,907

Months.	Race.							Still births.
	Whites.		Mixed.		Colored.		Total reported.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
January, February, and March.....	1,356	1,329	200	202	58	39	3,184	303
April, May, and June.....	1,485	1,500	227	240	53	60	3,565	305
July, August, and September.....	1,464	1,480	205	222	50	51	3,472	238
October, November, and December.....	132	138	8	7	5	3	293	260
Total	4,437	4,447	640	671	166	153	10,514	1,106

Total of living births.....	13,907	In 1896. 13,360
Total of still births.....	1,106	1,107
Total of births reported.....	15,013	14,467

Population officially estimated, 679,000; rate per 1,000 of—

Birth.....	22.11
Legitimate births.....	a 15.87
Illegitimate births.....	a 4.6
Proportion of legitimate to illegitimate births.....	28.9

a Excluding still births.

Deaths of children.

Month.	Between—		Month.	Between—	
	0 day and 1 month old.	1 month and 1 year old.		0 day and 1 month old.	1 month and 1 year old.
January.....	78	172	July.....	55	183
February.....	72	148	August.....	54	154
March.....	72	172	September.....	53	171
April.....	60	235	October.....	32	143
May.....	70	196	November.....	40	160
June.....	65	158	December.....	65	238

Total2, 846

	Per cent.
Ratio of the mortality of children to the general mortality.....	20
Mortality of children from—	
Trismus.....	6. 8
Athrepsy	47. 9
Death rate of children under 1 year.....	20

Meteorological observations.

Months.	Average.							
	Barometer.	Thermometer	Pressure of vapor.	Relative humidity.	State of clouds.	Evaporation.	Ozone.	Rain in mm.
January.....	754. 28	25. 29	18. 86	78. 85	.78	95. 1	119	175. 2
February.....	755. 67	25. 91	19. 16	79. 94	.72	62. 3	106	125. 6
March.....	754. 75	24. 18	17. 85	78. 43	.58	76. 9	145	51. 0
April.....	757. 80	27. 00	17. 13	76. 57	.38	78. 9	100	40. 2
May.....	757. 68	22. 11	15. 83	79. 98	.55	59. 4	115	290. 8
June.....	761. 47	19. 21	13. 53	78. 28	.49	59. 4	140	66. 2
July.....	761. 97	18. 54	12. 60	78. 68	.52	54. 4	154	52. 0
August.....	761. 24	19. 80	13. 71	79. 63	.56	60. 5	154	48. 4
September.....	760. 68	19. 66	13. 57	79. 70	.74	66. 1	167	135. 4
October.....	758. 90	21. 20	14. 64	77. 86	.69	72. 0	169	92. 6
November.....	756. 52	22. 05	15. 25	77. 65	.63	71. 3	113	224. 1
December.....	755. 20	24. 87	18. 26	78. 70	.62	87. 0	138	171. 7

Ships inspected in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro by the medical authorities during the year 1897: 1,717 steamers and 456 sailing vessels; total, 2,173 ships. Movement at the quarantine station of Ilha Grande: Semester I, 66 steamers and 10 sailing vessels; total, 76 ships. Semester II, 47 steamers and 25 sailing vessels; total, 72 ships. Total, 113 steamers and 35 sailing vessels; total 148 ships.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *June 14, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you my official report for the week ended June 3:

There were 327 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 54 as compared with the foregoing week; 11 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 7; 26 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 12; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, the same as in the week before; 5 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 2, and 49 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 2.

There occurred during the week ended June 10, 325 deaths from all causes; 11 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, 22 deaths from yellow fever, 4 deaths from beriberi, and 35 deaths from different fevers. I think there is a decided improvement in the sanitary condition of this city, all the zymotic diseases declining. The health of the port is fair, and I have learned only of a few cases of infectious diseases among the shipping, and none on board of ships bound for the United States.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: June 7, barkentine *Frances*, American, for Baltimore. June 8, bark *Kelverdale*, British, for Pensacola, Fla.; bark *Celina*, American, for Buenos Ayres. June 10, steamship *Holbein*, British, for New York; bark *Belvidere*, British, for Mobile; steamship *Cumeria*, British, for New York. June 11, bark *Antioch*, American, for Barbados. June 14, steamship *Gambia*, British, for New Orleans; bark *Bella Formigosa*, Portuguese, for New Orleans.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,
Acting Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Correction of error in hospital report of the Juragua Iron Company, Ltd., published in the last issue of the Public Health Reports.

On page 705 of the issue of July 8, 1898, the second column of figures should have the heading "Number treated for *disease*"—not "Number treated for injury," as it reads in the table, those treated for injuries correctly appearing in the fourth column.

JAMAICA.

Report of births and mortality for the year ended March 31, 1897.

The annual report of the Registrar General of Jamaica for the year ended March 31, 1897, shows the following statistics of mortality, etc.:

In a population of 701,181, estimated to the middle of the year, there were in all 15,535 deaths, the rate per 1,000 of the population being 22.1. The rates during the previous five years were, respectively, commencing with 1891-92, 22.7, 20.9, 22.1, 21.0, and 22.7.

Of this mortality 30.6 per cent were among children under 1 year of age, while 46.7 per cent were among children under 5 years of age.

The total deaths included the following from infectious diseases: Phthisis pulmonalis, 164; enteric fever, 34; dysentery, 37; whooping cough, 18; measles, 17, and influenza, 12.

During this period there were 27,064 births, a rate of 38.5 to each 1,000 of the population. During the past six years the increase of population has exceeded an average of 11,000 per annum, and in this connection the registrar says: "In some countries possessing a capacity for absorbing, and with educational power to reach and raise in orderly fashion, such an extensive family increase—or having outlets, by way of emigration for drawing off redundant numbers—a large annual accretion of population might be viewed with equanimity, but in the present social and industrial condition of Jamaica, a growth so extensive, and, from its preponderance of illegitimacy, so weighted with direct responsibility to the State, can hardly be regarded with unmixed satisfaction."

Of the 27,064 births recorded, 16,563 were illegitimate, the rate of such births to each 100 being 61.

MEXICO.

One case of yellow fever in Vera Cruz.

Under date of July 9, 1898, the United States sanitary inspector at El Paso, Tex., reports as follows: